

Let me again say, as I did on the floor of the House, my great admiration for many of the leaders of Israel, my great admiration for many of those who seek peace in the Mideast, but for Prime Minister Rabin, let me just simply say, as I quote Prime Minister Rabin, in 1994, Mr. Speaker, cited Mr. Arafat as a good friend and accepted him as a person who believed in peace. Where is Mr. Arafat in this day and time?

Let me conclude with these words, and these are words to Prime Minister Sharon and Chairman Arafat. "We will pursue the course of peace with determination and fortitude. We will not let up. We will not give in. Peace will triumph over all its enemies because the alternative is grimmer for us all. And we will prevail." These are the words of former Prime Minister Rabin, the man who understood war and understood peace at Oslo in 1994, receiving the Nobel Peace Prize. We will prevail if we can assure that we will all go to the peace table without question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MINK addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

NATIONAL BREAST CANCER COALITION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, recently I was visited here in Washington by the Maryland Chapter of the National Breast Cancer Coalition. Their message was very simple. This year alone, more than 225,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and more than 40,000 women will die from this terrible disease.

Despite these statistics, we still do not know what causes breast cancer, how to prevent it, or how to treat it effectively. The National Breast Cancer Coalition needs our help in moving towards their goal of eradicating this dreadful disease.

□ 1715

I want to add that combining all age groups, Caucasian women are more likely to develop breast cancer than African-American women. However, African-American women are more likely to die of breast cancer. Past studies show that nearly half, 47 percent, of all African-American women diagnosed with invasive breast cancer die from the disease within 10 years.

I come to the floor today with two questions: What can we do to end the suffering and needless loss of life, and what can Congress do?

What can we do? Individually we need to make sure our loved ones,

friends, family and coworkers have an annual mammogram and perform a monthly self-breast examination. Today, there is no cure. So prevention is the answer. I do not care how you get them to the examination room, beg or plead, but it must be done. Life is precious. Save a life by encouraging yearly mammograms and monthly self-breast exams.

What can we do as Members of Congress? There is legislation that is pending in committees that needs to be enacted and enacted now. Every day more women are diagnosed with cancer. Every day women are dying from the disease. I urge, no, I beg my colleagues to support and ensure that legislation is passed in this session that will lead to a cure for breast cancer. In the meantime, I beg my colleagues to help those who will develop or have breast cancer by providing medication for breast cancer.

Specifically what can we do? We must enact H.R. 1624, the Access to Cancer Therapies Act. This bill would provide Medicare coverage of oral anti-cancer drugs. This legislation extends coverage for all cancer drugs, whether it is oral or injectable.

What can we do? We must enact H.R. 1723, the Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act. It is generally believed that our environment plays a role in the development of breast cancer. The extent of its role is uncertain. This bill would make grants for multi-institutional and multi-discipline research centers to study the links between the environment and breast cancer.

What can we do? We must provide \$175 million in the fiscal year 2003 Department of Defense appropriations for their Peer-Reviewed Breast Cancer Research Programs. Since 1992, this program has brought clinical trials into community settings, provided training and recruitment awards to doctors and scientists, and given grants to further promising ideas that could lead to a cure. More than 90 percent of this funding goes directly to the funding of these grants.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we must enact H.R. 602, the Genetic Information Non-discrimination in Health Insurance and Employment Act. This bill prohibits health insurers and employers from discriminating based on genetic information. Passage of all these legislative measures would go a long way to help eradicate breast cancer in our lifetime.

SUDAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TANCREDI. Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate on this national day of prayer that we recognize the great gifts that we have been given and the great land in which we live and we give

thanks for it. It is also, I think, important for us to think about some places in the world that desperately need our prayers and our help, in a variety of ways, but certainly our prayers. It is appropriate that today we think about a place far away, quite remote, someplace that does not come to mind very often but should because of the horrendous conditions in which people are forced to live. The place I refer to today is Sudan.

We have often seen pictures like these. They are often presented on television as the basis of appeals for aid or for charity for people who are certainly less well off than we and who are in dire straits. The horrendous thing here in the Sudan is that these people, people of southern Sudan specifically, are suffering not just because of the vagaries of the weather and the difficulty with the terrain in that area of the country, the arid part of the nation in which many live. They are not really, in fact, dealing with that as their major problem. They are, in fact, starving to death, it is true. They are dying of diseases by the thousands. To date, 2 million have died over the course of the last 10 years as a result of a civil war that has been going on there. That war is really what has caused the great damage to the people and to the land and to the lives of literally millions upon millions of southern Sudanese.

So today I want to refocus the attention of this House on the plight of these people. We have in the past acted in this body and passed something called The Sudan Peace Act. It languishes in the Senate, as do other pieces of legislation. This one no one seems to care about. It does not have the high visibility, of course, of so many of the other things we do around here, and so no one seems to care. I hope today to bring to the attention of this body and to the people in this country the plight of these people in south Sudan and to once again help us focus on what we can do to help and why we should help.

To aid in that endeavor, I will turn to my colleague, a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE), who has graciously agreed to come down here and discuss this issue. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman with a gentle heart from Colorado for yielding and giving me the honor of coming alongside and joining him in his effort to bring a forgotten part of the world before the American people.

Without flattering the gentleman, it would be important to state for the record that his efforts and the efforts of our colleague and friend Senator SAM BROWNBACK have almost singularly awakened the conscience of the people of the United States of America about the plight and the humanitarian crisis and the moral bankruptcy of the government of Sudan.